

# MISSOURI JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

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VOLUME 33

AUGUST, 2008

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

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# MISSOURI JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS

## VOLUME 33

## August, 2008

OFFICIAL PUBLICATION OF THE MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY  
MEMBER CLUB OF THE AMERICAN NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION (ANA)

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MissouriNumismaticSociety.org

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The  
MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY  
invites you to attend  
the  
NEXT REGULAR MEETING  
which will be held on the fourth Wednesday  
of the month at 7:00 p.m.  
Doors Open at 6:00 p.m.

# President's Message

*By*

*Dennis Biersack*

As president of the Missouri Numismatic Society, MNS, I welcome you to our 48th annual coin festival!

The festival is returning to the Saint Charles Convention Center. Last year's additions of Young Numismatist and MNS tables were such big successes that we are continuing them this year. If you have not already done so, please stop by these tables and see what we have to offer. If you are not already a member of the MNS, applications can be found at the MSN table.

This year, 2008, the MNS celebrates its 70<sup>th</sup> year of existence. On February 15, 1938 a small group of St Louis collectors gathered together to share their love of numismatics and form an educational society. Seventy years later the MNS is still going strong! Something even more amazing is that one of the original members is still a member. Life member #4 is one of the important figures of the Numismatic World: Eric Newman

Dave Frank is our bourse chairman. Having seen the amount of time he spends attracting dealers to the show, I marvel that he has time for a life away from the MNS. I would like to thank Dave and the other MNS officers, Board of Directors, and members for providing leadership and support for this show.

Thanks also go out to the youths of the Ozark Club Coin for their help as pages at the show. They are the ones who help the dealers with anything they need. This includes carrying the dealers stock to and from their cars and getting sandwiches when they are hungry. The Ozark Coin Club does this out of the kindness of their hearts without any compensation from the MNS. Although I am sure the opportunity to spend several days with their leader, Tiny Cross, is probably why the youths do it!

I also would like to thank Chris Sutter for the work he does on the Journal. Chris and all the members who take the time to write the interesting articles we read in the Journal are to be commended.

In closing, I would like to remind everyone that the support for this show, as well as for all the club sponsored activities, is accomplished by volunteers. The smiling face that greeted you at the reception table and the big welcome you received at the YN table were all provided by unpaid volunteers. Even the bourse chairman is a volunteer!

I know I speak for every MNS member when I say "Thank-you for attending our show" and I hope to see you at a meeting real soon.

# F. K. Saab 25<sup>th</sup> MNS Anniversary Plaque Returns to MNS

By  
Jim Moores,  
MNS Life Member #328

The story of the F. K. Saab plaque, its coin and medal contents, its time away from MNS in “safekeeping”, and the recent return of the Saab plaque to MNS allows for an interesting numismatic vignette. The plexiglass plaque, which measures 11 X 16 inches, is topped with a beautiful metal American eagle. The plaque was originally presented to the MNS by F. K. Saab, MNS president in 1942-1943, on the occasion of MNS’ 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 1963.



Who was F. K. Saab? Saab was an Egyptian national who joined the MNS around 1940 - - being assigned membership number 76. He was the MNS president during 1942-1943, and remained a member at least through the mid-1960s. His last known address was near the area of Delmar and DeBaliviere in St. Louis. According to my discussions with MNS charter member Eric Newman, Saab hailed from a rather well-to-do family in Egypt who continually sent him money in America so that he would not return to Egypt. Mr. Newman referred to him as a “remittance man”, meaning that he lived primarily on remittances from his family in Egypt. Saab also dabbled in coins – somewhat akin to a “vest pocket” dealer of today.

Interestingly enough, F. K. Saab must have thought highly of his association with the MNS, because he created a special plaque which he presented to the Society on its’ 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary in 1963. This special plaque, which was custom designed and looks very similar to Capital Plastic products, contained 5 U. S. silver dollars, 3 St. Louis World’s Fair medals, and 1 large 1927 Charles Lindberg medal commemorating the historic flight from New York City to Paris.

Beginning in the 1970s, the Saab plaque hung on the wall at the MNS library and storage facility on South Grand Avenue in St. Louis. To my knowledge, the plaque was never exhibited at annual MNS coin festivals. Sometime in the early 1980s, the Saab plaque disappeared from display at the MNS library. While the plaque was subsequently mentioned on an occasional basis in Society circles, its whereabouts remained unknown. Little did anyone know that the missing plaque was

really being “safeguarded” - - by none other than longtime MNS member Bernice “Bink” Stevenson (Feb 5, 1911 – Jan. 10, 2007). Please refer to the Missouri Journal of Numismatics, Volume 32, July 2007, for an article about Bink Stevenson’s long association with the MNS.

How did the Saab plaque resurface, with its ultimate return to the MNS? This part of the Saab plaque saga begins at the close of the May 2007 CSNS convention in St. Louis, when on a bit of a lark, I decided to drive by Bink Stevenson’s former residence in the St. Louis suburbs. The purpose of this excursion was to determine if the home might still be in the Stevenson family, and if any neighbors might know of family contacts so that the availability of any historical records for MNS, CSNS, or ANA could be determined. As luck would have it, Bink’s great-nephew, Rev. Mark Beckett, was temporarily residing in the home to settle final family matters

Upon meeting Rev. Beckett, I explained my almost 50 year MNS association with Bink Stevenson, and he welcomed me into the home for further discussion. As we discussed Bink’s involvement with MNS, I learned that many MNS paper records had been destroyed in a minor basement flooding incident years ago. But, when I rather oft handily asked about the availability of the Saab plaque, Mr. Beckett went immediately to a basement shelf and very graciously handed me the plaque. What an unbelievable surprise. Bink was “safeguarding” the Saab plaque for the 20+ year period that it was missing! I assured Rev. Beckett that the plaque would be returned to the MNS membership, and, at the Christmas party meeting in December 2007, I was honored to officially return the Saab plaque to the MNS members.

The Saab plaque is on display publicly for the first time at the MNS’ August 2008 Coin Festival exhibit area. The MNS Officers and Directors have likewise determined that the Saab MNS 25<sup>th</sup> anniversary plaque will be on display annually at future MNS yearly Coin Festivals. It is hoped that future research will reveal additional information about the plaque’s benefactor, F. K. Saab, and his early role in the history of the Missouri Numismatic Society. Also, it would be of MNS historical significance to determine why F. K. Saab selected the specific numismatic items which adorn his anniversary plaque.

On a personal note, I –and my MNS colleagues – owe a great deal of gratitude to Bink Stevenson’s great-nephew, Rev. Mark Beckett, for reuniting the Saab plaque with the MNS membership. Mark subsequently donated several of Bink’s most cherished awards to the MNS for permanent safekeeping and display - - including Bink’s Numismatic News Ambassador Award, American Numismatic Association Goodfellow Convention Chairperson Award, and the MNS 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary Award. Thank you, Mark, for your enthusiasm, helpfulness, and most of all, friendship.

# Always Follow Good Advice!

*By  
C. Joseph Sutter*

Over the years I have tried to share some numismatic information with the readers of the MNS Journal. This year I would like to educate you in the proper way to have a coin collection and the proper way to collect. I am doing this in case you have not had the opportunity to have spent the vast number of years that I have in the hobby. As anyone who has ever written a numismatic article knows, I am obligated to tell you that I have been collecting for over 40 years starting when I was ten. I am also required to list my education degrees, I do not have a PHD from a major eastern school, and to say that I spent my early years at the counter of my local coin shop where I learned all that the owner had to teach.

This article will be based on all the good advice that I have received from reading numerous numismatic publications and from speaking with the members of the MNS. Each piece of advice is golden and must be followed in order to enjoy collecting coins. People who do not follow it will lead miserable lives, although they do seem to have fantastic collections and die very rich old men.

Once a year I like to take a good look at my coins. Since I believe in listening to the good advice I have received from my fellow numismatists I head out to the bank, since all my coins are stored in my safety deposit box. There in the privacy of my own little 5 by 5 closet, which I borrow from the bank, I am alone with my coins, free to get lost in the enjoyment of my collection. At least until 4:30, when they close the bank and kick me out.

At this time I reflect on another piece of good advice that I followed to a tee: always buy the keys first. Since the keys are the most expensive to begin with and since they tend to go up in value faster than the non-keys, it makes sense to purchase them first. I enjoy looking at the holes in the albums that I store the coins in: the 1909S-VDB and 1914D cents, the 1916D dime and the 1911D Quarter Eagle. Lucky for me these are not the keys that I have identified. To me, the Lincoln Cent keys are the 1946D and the 1983. Mercury dime keys are anything in the 1940's and the Indian Head Quarter Eagle keys are the Philadelphia mint issues. By the simple manner of identifying the keys early I was able to obtain them and can now work on the more common coins that I lack.

Next I consider the perils of coin storage. Over the years devices to hold the coins have vastly improved as older forms were proven hazardous. One good example of this is the plastic that flips are made out of. Good advice will tell you to only use flips that have the harmful chemicals removed. If you must use a bad type of holder, only use it for a short term. If you leave coins in a bad holder for too long, a nasty film may appear. I remember this as I look at my British pennies.



For over ten years they have sat in the old type of plastic holders. No more than half of them have a film on them. Lucky I listened to this advice.



Now I must brag about my collection. The purpose here is to establish my credentials and to make the reader jealous. Good advice tells you that you should only have the best examples of each coin. This is especially true in the areas of large cents. Since they were made for over one hundred years they are very common and easy to find. No-one would waste his money except on uncirculated examples. To illustrate this point I mention two of my lesser possessions: the 1804 Silver Dollar and the 1973 Large Cent. As you can see from the pictures, they are both in excellent condition. Knowledgeable collectors call this grade, "Very Nice". To identify that these coins are mine, I used a technique used by some of the early collectors, I etched my initials in them. If you look closely, you can see my initials, "COPY", on the obverse of each coin.

My library is very extensive. I always "Buy the book before the coin". Of course this has limited me in some areas. Since I can not find a book on Sacagawea Dollars I can not buy any of them.

I hope you found this article informative. One last piece of advice I would like to share is to always volunteer to submit Journal articles if you are asked. Also you should get an early start on them. This is one piece of advice that I always follow. In fact, since this Journal is published in August, I got a very early start on this article, April 1<sup>st</sup>.

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# Composers from the Northeast USA from the 1760's – 1864

by  
*Kathy Skelton*



Before Justin Morgan became famous for his horse, he was a singing master. A singing master went all over the territory teaching boys how to sing. Born in 1747 in Springfield, MA, he settled in VT on his farm, where he composed music for Psalm 63 titled “Montgomery”. “Montgomery” was so popular that it was reprinted over 50 times before 1811. Early music such as this is referred to as choral (sacred) music.

Timothy Swan was born in 1758 in Southfield, MA and began composing choral music when he was 16, after attending only 3 weeks of singing school. He served as a fifer during the Revolutionary War.



Timothy Swan



“Yankee Doodle” is a popular song. The very words conjure up the famous image painted by Archibald Willard showing the fife and drummers marching on the battlefield. Even though Mr. Willard painted Yankee Doodle (later to be known as “The spirit of ‘76”) in 1875 while living in Cleveland, OH, the song was in existence before the Revolutionary War. “Yankee Doodle” was adopted from a nursery rhyme by Lucy Lockett and set to music by the British surgeon, Dr. Richard Schuckburg as a way to ridicule the colonists during the French & Indian War (1754 - 1763 - approximately 20 years before the



Revolutionary War). King George III dressed his soldiers according to the European times – very ‘dandy’; the colonists were dressed in skins and furs. Thanks to the great sense of humor of the colonists, “Yankee Doodle” had approximately 186 verses in various forms, including a verse to



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Table 1304

ridicule their own General G. Washington. It was reported that at the end of the war when Cornwallis surrendered at Yorktown, the Brits played “The World Turned Upside-down”, while the Americans played “Yankee Doodle”. The first British version of the verse was “Yankee Doodle’s come to town, for to buy a flintlock, we will tar and feather him And so will we John Hancock”. The Yankees adopted this verse to sing to the British: “Yankee Doodle is the tune that we all delight in, it suits for feasts, it suits for fun, and just as well for fightin’”. The contemporary lyrics of “Yankee Doodle” – “Yankee Doodle went to town a-ridin’ on a pony (it was a big event to go to town and something to be looked forward to), stuck a feather in his cap and called it Macaroni (Macaroni refers to Italian and French fashion that the colonists thought to imitate by putting a feather in his cap). Yankee Doodle keep it up (Keep up the pretence – it’s funny), Yankee Doodle dandy (dandy – British term for a man to spend income on clothes to appear above his station), mind the music and the step (dancing was very popular; colonist dances were quite different than European minuets & waltzes), and with the girls be handy (pun intended – it was meant to demoralize the men about the virtue of their wives/girlfriends back home).



As a rival to Yankee Doodle as a Revolutionary Anthem, a self taught prolific composer named William Billings composed the song “Chester” (“Let tyrants shake their iron rod, And slav’ry clank her galling chains, We fear them not, we trust in God, New England’s God forever reigns”). However, choral and sacred music were being composed and a new style of tune was born, know as fusing. Fusing is an Anglo-American style of sacred music that flourished in the mid 18<sup>th</sup> century. Isaac Watts and Jeremiah Ingalls collaborated in 1800 with “Northfield”. (Isaac Watts was the Elvis Presley



of his generation). Mr. Watts also collaborated with Lowell Mason (born 1792) for the song “Joy to the World”. “Joy to the World” was too risky for the Anglican church, and Isaac’s greatest hit of the day was Gloria Patri. Mr. Mason, on the other hand, composed over 1600 hymns. He was responsible for introducing music into public schools. He created the first Sunday School for black children. In the 1830’s he wrote the music to “Mary Had A Little Lamb” (“Mary

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Table 505

Had . . ." was a true story about Mary Sawyer made into a nursery rhyme by Sarah Hale). Thomas Edison recited the first stanza to test his phonograph in 1877.

Other popular songs at the time of the Revolution were mostly folk songs (songs sung and passed along through generations, with no known composer).



Doubloons are usually aluminum discs with a design in an art form called intaglio (an engraving in hard material in which the design is depressed below the material so that the impression yields an image in relief). Many of the aluminum discs are anodized and dipped in color, then thrown from floats during a parade – famously Mardi Gras in New Orleans, beginning in the 1960's (Mardi Gras began in New Orleans on 3 March 1699, but the pre-doubloons began in 1856 known as the krewe of Rex). Few doubloons are metal and are not thrown from floats.



Two signers of the Declaration of Independence were popular composers. Francis Hopkinson was one. Born in 1737 in Philadelphia, at the age of 17, after learning the harpsichord, he invented a new method of quilling the instrument. He was admitted to the bar in 1765 and elected in 1776 to represent NJ. During the signing of the Declaration, he wrote his signature and literally ran out of the building. A party of Hessians invaded his home in Bordentown. The family escaped with only their lives while the Germans plundered Francis' scientific equipment and library. After the British were driven out of Philadelphia, a book was returned to Mr. Hopkinson, and written in German was an acknowledgement of the theft and declared 'although he believed Francis Hopkinson was an obstinate rebel, the books and equipment of his library were evidence that he was a very well educated man'. Francis Hopkinson is described by John Adams in a letter to his wife, Abigail, "He is one of your pretty, little curious, ingenuous men. His head is not bigger than a large apple . . . I have not met with anything in natural history more amusing and entertaining than his personal appearance, yet he is genteel and well bred, and very social." In 1778 Mr. Hopkinson wrote "The Toast" to honor George Washington. After the war, Mr. Washington appointed him to be Judge of the US for the District of PA.



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Table 801

The second person was Benjamin Franklin – politician, author, diplomat, scientist, inventor, composer and musician. Born in Boston in 1706, Mr. Franklin studied music as a science and practiced it as an art. He played several instruments that he had in the Blue Room on the 3<sup>rd</sup> floor of his home, including tuned bells, a welsh harp, a harpsichord (that his daughter, Sally accompanied him while he played the armonica). (The harmonica was invented about 50 years later). The armonica was a European instrument that Mozart and Beethoven wrote music for, but Benjamin made vast improvements by encasing 37 glass bowls sufficient for 3 octaves(including semi-tones), with a narrow trough of water. A string quartet usually consists of 2 violins, 1 viola, and 1 cello. Mr. Franklin composed a tune while in Paris around 1778 that had the string quartet consisting of 3 violins and 1 cello, and each string was tuned to a different pitch, “creating 16 notes to be played without hand fingering, using only the bow”. Benjamin Franklin wrote the song “My Plain Country Joan” extolling the virtues of his wife, Deborah.



In 1784 Samuel Woodworth composed “The Old Oaken Bucket”, meant to be a fond remembrance of childhood days. “The Old Oaken Bucket” Homestead was erected in 1675 by John Northey in the MA Bay colony. The suffragettes used this sentiment to discourage drinking and lead a pure life. In 1925, Indiana universities of IU and Perdue award “The Old Oaken Bucket” trophy to the winner of their football game; although Samuel wasn’t from IN, the people love the sentiment that is exemplified in this composition. Mr. Woodworth had 10 children – his 2<sup>nd</sup> son (Selim Woodworth) was a naval officer who participated in the rescue of the Donner Party. The USS Woodworth (a Benson Class Destroyer in WWII) was named after him.



Henry Wadsworth Longfellow was a descendant of Priscilla and John Alden. He composed such beautiful works as “Paul Revere’s Ride”, “The Song of Hiawatha”, and “The Village Blacksmith”. After 2 tours in Europe, he settled in Cambridge,

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MA. Mr. Longfellow's poem, "Christmas Bells" is the basis for the carol "I Heard the Bells on Christmas Day". Pop singer Neil Diamond honored Henry Wadsworth Longfellow with the song, "Longfellow Serenade".

"Columbia, The Gem of the Ocean" was copyrighted in 1843 and credited to David T. Shaw, even though Thomas a'Beckett claims that he wrote the words and music; but in 1842, British journalist, Stephen Joseph Meany wrote the poem "Britannia, the Pride of the Ocean".

William Steffe, in 1856 (before the Civil War), wrote a camp-meeting song with a traditional "Glory Hallelujah" refrain, titled "Say Brothers, Will You Meet Us On Canaan's Happy Shore?" Early in the Civil War, the lyrics were changed to "John Brown's Body". Historians dispute which John Brown the song is about. Popular belief is that Union soldiers marched along to the tune honoring abolitionist John Brown and his raid on Harper's Ferry. This



John Brown was considered a martyr by some, a terrorist by others. Musicologist Irwin Silber stated that the song is about Sergeant John Brown, a member of the 2<sup>nd</sup> Battalion, Boston Light Infantry Volunteer Militia. This John Brown was a second tenor in a glee club at Ft. Warren in Boston and the subject of good-natured joshing about his body 'lying a-mouldering in the grave.'



However, in December of 1861, a lady named Julia Ward Howe from New York City took the suggestion of Rev. James Clarke and wrote new words for the fighting men's song. The "Battle Hymn of the Republic" was first published on the front page of in February 1862 and Mrs. Howe was paid \$5.00. Mrs. Howe was married to a hero of the Greek revolution, Dr. Samuel Gridley Howe, nicknamed Chev, who founded the Perkins Institute for the Blind. After the war Mrs. Howe focused her activities of women's suffrage and was active in the Free Soil Party. In 1870 she was the first to proclaim Mother's Day, with her Mother's Day Proclamation. From 1872 – 1879 she assisted Lucy Stone and Henry Brown Blackwell in editing the Woman's Journal. On

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28 January 1908, Julia became the first woman elected to the American Academy of Arts and Letters. She was inducted into the songwriter's Hall of Fame in 1970.



## New Challenges

Regular readers of this feature know that its purpose is to suggest areas to collect that will impress your friends, are not areas you may normally think of and are not beyond the financial means of the average collector. This year's suggestion differs from prior years since it is not a particular coin series; instead it involves organizing what you already have.

If you are like most collectors you have a box of odds and ends that you have accumulated over the years. Items such as: wooden nickels, elongated cents, encased cents, tokens of various sizes and sources and foreign coins, just to name a few. These items are probably hidden somewhere where you rarely see them. A few many even be scattered around your desk, falling over when you move a piece of paper, and generally getting in the way.

Why not take one of these items and organize it? For example: looking around I see several stacks of wooden nickels. A quick glance yields coin show souvenirs, Central States and the MNS figure prominently, political ads, "WOOD for Judge", and an assortment of advertising tokens of all types. A few hours spent categorizing them could produce an interesting collection that could be shown at the next MNS meeting or maybe made into an exhibit.

One of last year's MNS Festival exhibits is a good example of this. One MNS club member, Paul Leistriz, displayed all the wooden nickels that the MNS have given out. He included a brief narrative about each and included the "special" commemorative issues. The result was a very informative and enjoyable presentation.

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Table 1203

# In 1938 ...

• **You Can't Take it With You** was the Academy Award Best Picture. Based on a Pulitzer Prize winning play by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman, directed by Frank Capra and starring Lionel Barrymore, Spring Byington, Jean Arthur and James Stewart. The plot revolved around family life in a very dysfunctional family.

• **A-Tisket, A-Tasket**, by Ella Fitzgerald and **I've Got a Pocketful Of Dreams**, by Bing Crosby, were popular songs.

• January 1<sup>st</sup> and December 31<sup>st</sup> were on Saturday. February 18, the MNS founding date, was Friday.

• Some of those born include: Peter Jennings (July 29), Natalie Wood (July 20), Christopher Lloyd (October 22) and Ted Turner (November 19).

• The U.S. Vice President was John Garner, Franklin Roosevelt was the President. William B. Bankhead was the Speaker of the House.

• Life expectancy was 59.7 years.

• Sport champions include: New York Yankees (World Series), New York Giants (Pro Football), Chicago Black Hawks (Stanley Cup), Temple (NCAA Basketball), Texas Christian (College Football) Texas Christian's Davey O'Brien (Heisman Trophy).

• Nylon's first products, toothbrushes, were sold.

• Kate Smith first sang "God Bless America". Orson Welles broadcast "War of the Worlds".

• A new house was \$3,900, a new car \$860, Income averaged \$1,731. Gasoline was \$.10 per gallon; Postage Stamps were 3 cents and Movie Tickets 25 cents.

• A gallon of Milk was 50 cents, a dozen Eggs were 18 cents and 10 pounds of sugar was 59 cents.

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## METRO-EAST NUMISMATIC GROUPS

The Dupo Coin Club meets on the third Monday of the month at 7:30 p.m. in the American Legion Hall at 200 S. Fifth St., Dupo, Illinois.



# How Well Do You Know The Keys of Popular Coin Series?

Every coin series has some “key” coins. These coins are usually the “stoppers” to those trying to complete a set. They are the rarest and most expensive coins in the series and are typically the last coins the collector purchases. One the best known example of this is the 1909S-VDB Lincoln Cent. Most collectors know that this coin was created in San Francisco when the mint was forced to discontinue placing the designer’s initials on the reverse. This coin is so well known that references to it even appear in the non-hobby press.

See if you can identify the keys in these popular coin series. Match the series name with the dates and/or date/mint that are the keys.

<b>Indian Head Cents</b>	<b>1921D, 1921S</b>
<b>Buffalo Nickels</b>	<b>1901S, 1913S</b>
<b>Mercury Dimes</b>	<b>All</b>
<b>Barber Quarters</b>	<b>1933</b>
<b>Walking Liberty Halves</b>	<b>1877</b>
<b>Morgan Silver Dollars</b>	<b>1907, 1927D and anything after 1927</b>
<b>Anthony Dollars</b>	<b>1854S</b>
<b>Indian Head Quarter Eagles</b>	<b>1911D</b>
<b>Four Dollar Gold Stellas</b>	<b>1895</b>
<b>Coronet Half Eagles</b>	<b>None</b>
<b>Indian Head Eagles</b>	<b>1937D 3 legs</b>
<b>Saint-Gaudens Double Eagles</b>	<b>1916D</b>

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Answers on Page 19

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## ST. LOUIS NUMISMATIC ASSOCIATION

The St. Louis Numismatic Association features a numismatic auction at each meeting which commences at 8:00 p.m. on the first Friday of each month. Meetings are held at the Machinists’ Hall on St. Charles Rock Rd., east of I-270. For more information contact S.L.N.A., P.O. Box 410051, St. Louis, MO 63141.

# Numismatic Issues of the Lodz Ghetto

*By*  
*David H. Frank*

## The Beginning of the Ghetto

On September 1, 1939 German forces attacked Poland. Within seven days Lodz, Poland was occupied by the Germans. The nation of Poland capitulated to Germany on September 27 with the fall of Warsaw.

Lodz was the second largest city in Poland. It was also home to 230,000 Jews, second only to Warsaw.

On November 7, 1939 the city's name was changed by the Germans to Litzmannstadt to honor German General Litzmann, who died while attempting to conquer Lodz in WWI.

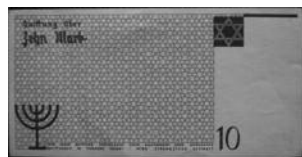
On November 16, 1939 the Nazis ordered all Jews to wear an armband on their right arm, and on December 12, 1939 the yellow Star of David badge on the front and back of clothing became mandatory.

On February 8, 1940 an order to establish the Lodz Ghetto of 4.3 square kilometers in the northern section of the city was announced. Within a few weeks Jews from throughout the city were quickly moved to the area.

On May 1, 1940, eight months after invasion, the Ghetto was sealed. The residents of the Ghetto were responsible for food, security, sewage removal and all expenses incurred by their incarceration. Mordekchai Chaim Rumkowski was chosen by the Nazis to run the ghetto. He was titled the Judenälteste (Elder of the Jews).

## Paper Money of the Ghetto

The first notes in denominations of 50 pfennig, 1, 2, 5, 10, 20 and 50 marks were dated March 15, 1940. They were actually printed a month earlier. They depict Jewish emblems such as the Star of David and the seven stems of the Temple Lantern. They are signed by Mordekchai Chaim Rumkowski Der Älteste Der Juden. Beneath the lantern is a warning against forging or supplying forged bills. They all have serial numbers on the backs which were used for monitoring purposes.





mark, and 5 mark notes were printed on non-watermarked paper. The 10 and 20 mark notes were issued with and without watermarks. The 50 mark notes were issued only with watermarks.

As a result of a shortage of small change, Postabteilung chits (Post office chits) were issued in 1942 and 1944 to alleviate the shortage. These issues are very scarce and difficult to locate.



## Coins of the Ghetto



Coins were first introduced in the Ghetto in 1942 with the issuance of 5 and 10 pfennig tokens. The reason for issue was to make change for Post Office purchases, since the smallest denomination note was 50 pfennig. The first type 10 pfennig was rejected because it too closely resembled the regular issue German 10 pfennig coin and was replaced by the second 10 pfennig type. Both coins are made of Elektron, an alloy of magnesium.

### **Maverick Mint (William Pope)**

PO Box 142622  
St. Louis, MO 63303  
Phone: (636) 947-1120  
Table 1206

### **Midwest Coinarama**

P.O. Box 156  
Cambridge, IL 61238  
Phone: (309) 937-5150  
Table 704

## Ration Issues

Paper tokens were issued for a variety of needs, such as food, clothing and even lottery tickets. Probably hundreds of different ration tickets were issued. Examples would include:

- 
- chen  
urnips)
- Taschent-Bäckerei  
Nr. 8. Nr. \_\_\_\_\_
- Gültig am \_\_\_\_\_
- Topf Nr. \_\_\_\_\_
- L-G., d. \_\_\_\_\_
- 1939
- D. Anters d. Juden  
in Litwa  
Werkschicken: AM
- TALON  
f i Zus-Mittag
- Nr. \_\_\_\_\_
- Gültig am \_\_\_\_\_ in d. K. \_\_\_\_\_
- Inh. \_\_\_\_\_
- Scamp. u. Unt. d. Kess. (Abt.)
- ALITALE UMSATZ  
in  
Litauen  
elektr.
- DER ANTHEIL DER JUDEN AN LITAUENPRODUKTEN  
POLSKA WARTOŚĆ - 15.000.000.000  
Litwa 20 3 Kp. 20 1000 Lit 20
- Kartoffeln \$
- Der Anteil der Juden  
an Litauenprodukten  
Volks-K. in Litauen war: 50  
1 Suppe - 15 Pl.



Lottery tickets were produced by the Committee of the Sick, with profits to establish a health care fund in the Ghetto.

It is not difficult to imagine the prizes awaiting the lucky lottery winners in the Spring of 1944—hundreds of daily transports to Chelmno and Auschwitz.

**Mike Orlando**  
P.O. Box 1102  
St. Louis, MO 63074  
Phone: (314) 504-0503  
Table 1101

**Moneta**  
P.O. Box 5101  
St. Cloud, MN 56302  
Phone: (320) 492-4803  
Table 1607

On June 10, 1944 Heinrich Himmler ordered the Ghetto to be liquidated. The remaining people were sent to Chelmno and Auschwitz. By August, 1944, the Ghetto had been liquidated, although a few workers remained. Rumkowski and his family were among those in the last transports to Auschwitz. On January 19, 1945, the Soviet army liberated the Lodz Ghetto. Of the 230,000 Lodz Jews plus 25,000 others transported in, only 877 remained and were liberated.

References:

Campbell, Lance K. *Prisoner of War and Concentration Camp Money of the 20<sup>th</sup> Century*. Port Clinton, OH: BNR Press, 1993.

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Stahl, Zvi. *Jewish Ghettos' and Concentration Camps' Money (1933-1945)*. London: D. Richman Books, 1990.



**Answers to How Well Do You Know  
The Keys of Popular Coin Series?**

Indian Head Cents	1877
Buffalo Nickels	1937D 3 legs
Mercury Dimes	1916D
Barber Quarters	1901S, 1913S
Walking Liberty Halves	1921D, 1921S
Morgan Silver Dollars	1895
Anthony Dollars	None
Indian Head Quarter Eagles	1911D
Four Dollar Gold Stellas	All
Coronet Half Eagles	1854S
Indian Head Eagles	1933

<b>Montrey/Wankel</b> P.O. Box 9274 Springfield, IL 62791-9274 Phone: (217) 483-5295 Table 1605	<b>Nolen Numismatics</b> PO Box 1345 Grapevine, TX 76099 Phone: (214) 384-9111 Table 507
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## **FUTURE NUMISMATIC EVENTS**

October 16 - 18, 2008	<b>Silver Dollar &amp; Rare Coin Exposition at the Saint Charles Convention Center. The convention center is located at One Convention Center Plaza.</b>
October 16 - 18, 2008	<b>The 23<sup>rd</sup> Annual National and World Paper Money Convention at the Saint Charles Convention Center. The convention center is located at One Convention Center Plaza.</b>
October 25 - 26, 2008	The Ozarks' Coin Clubs Annual Fall Coin & Stamp Show will be held in Springfield, Missouri at the Missouri Entertainment & Event Center (Ozarks Empire Fair Grounds E-Plex).
March 13 – 15 , 2009	The American Numismatic Association (ANA) National Money Show will be held in Portland, Oregon. (Consult the Numismatist for details).
April 29 – May 2, 2009	The Central States Numismatic Society's 70 <sup>th</sup> Annual Convention will be held in Cincinnati, Ohio at the Duke Energy Center, 525 Elm St.
August 5 -9, 2009	The American Numismatic Association (ANA) World's Fair of Money (118 <sup>th</sup> Annual Fall Convention) will be held in Los Angeles, California. (Consult the Numismatist for details).
March 26 – 28 , 2010	The American Numismatic Association (ANA) National Money Show will be held in Fort Worth, Texas. (Consult the Numismatist for details).
April 28 – May 1, 2010	The Central States Numismatic Society's 71 <sup>st</sup> Annual Convention will be held in Milwaukee, Wisconsin at the Midwest Airlines Center.
August 11 -15, 2010	The American Numismatic Association (ANA) World's Fair of Money (119 <sup>th</sup> Annual Fall Convention) will be held in Boston, Massachusetts. (Consult the Numismatist for details).

**Shows held in the St. Louis area are highlighted.**



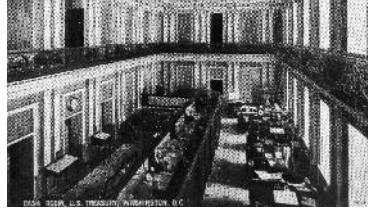
# The U.S. Treasury

By  
*C. Joseph Sutter*

The United States Treasury is responsible for designing, printing, and minting all authorized mediums of exchange used by the US Government. Here are photos that relate to the issuance of currency:



The Treasury building was built between 1836 and 1869.

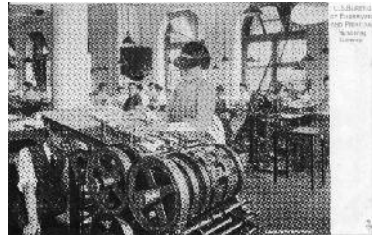


Located inside the Treasury is the Cash Room. It opened in June 1869 to handle the transactions of the governments' financial business.

As seen in 1909, the Treasury held the silver used to backup the currency.



Crane and Company Inc. of Dalton, Massachusetts has been responsible for manufacturing all the paper used in printing U.S. currency since 1846.



The Bureau of Engraving and Printing is responsible for printing the currency.



A series of sub-treasuries, this one in New York City, exist to assist the Main Treasury in Washington.

# A Glorious Day at the Eric Newman Money Museum

By

*Jim Moores, MNS Life Member #328*

Due to the graciousness of MNS Charter Member Eric P. Newman, the Central States Numismatic Society hosted an educational seminar on paper money on May 10, 2008, in the Eric Newman Money Museum on the campus of Washington University in St. Louis, Missouri. This all-day Saturday educational event, held inside Mr. Newman's museum, included 5 speakers who were well-known experts in their area of paper money expertise. In addition, the gathering of 24 seminar participants was treated to the entire day presence of Eric Newman, who provided a lively kick-off commentary and contributed educational information throughout the day.

While seminar participants traveled from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, New Hampshire, and Wisconsin, it should be noted that 13 of the participants were active members of the Missouri Numismatic Society – along with 4 of the speakers.

## Speakers included:

(1) MNS charter member Eric Newman, who welcomed seminar participants with the keynote discussion about his 85 years in numismatics and a history of the establishment of his numismatic museum,



(2) MNS life member Ron Horstman, who provided a scholarly commentary on early St. Louis banking, obsolete Missouri currency, and the beginning of Federal note issues in the early 1860s,



(3) CSNS Board Member Wendell Wolka, who spoke on Missouri's Civil War Paper Money Experiences, including a graphic timeline of major Civil War events in Missouri and an interactive discussion of Federal and Confederate notes and bonds issued to support the war effort of both the north and south,

### **KDS Collectables**

PO Box 628  
Richton Park, IL 60471  
Phone: (708) 503-6683  
Table 1701

### **Kolomon Enterprises**

130 N. Main St.  
West Bend, WI 53095  
Phone: (262) 338-2646  
Table 1002



(4) National Bank Note scholar and researcher Peter Huntoon, who provided a comprehensive review of 73 years of national bank note issues, beginning with the issuance of the first national bank note in December 1863 to the issuance of the last national bank note in July 1935,

(5) MNS life member Bob Cochran, who provided vignettes of Unusual Bank Happenings which he gleaned from reviewing hundreds of official bank histories, and

(6) MNS member David Grant, who offered a fascinating commentary on the Banker's National Bank of the St. Louis World's Fair chartered specifically for the St. Louis World's Fair in 1904 (which was located on the fairgrounds), and, in a second presentation, provided a concise history of the 12 St. Louis City and 6 St. Louis County national banks which issued 1929 series small national bank notes.



The ability to hold this educational seminar in the Eric Newman Museum provided an ambience that was unique in itself. In addition to the excellent speakers, the participants were able to enjoy a sampling of Eric Newman's rare, unique, and extraordinary numismatic collection that could not be seen elsewhere. In addition, Eric Newman opened his unique library of literary holdings and allowed time for seminar participants to browse his vast collection, and to ask him questions about library holdings and other numismatic topics.

All in all, this Paper Money Seminar sponsored by the Central States Numismatic Society at Eric Newman's Money Museum offered an opportunity not often available in our hobby of numismatics. In summary, the CSNS Educational Director Ray Lockwood's thank you to Eric Newman said it best - - "Everything went well, the speakers were marvelous, the attendees asked great questions, the food was superb, and the fellowship was the best - - a tremendous recipe for success." Thank you again, MNS Charter Member Eric Newman, for making a special day even extra special.

**Larry Prough**

RR #1 Box 246

Carrollton, IL 62016

Phone: (217) 942-5506

Table 902

**Leonard Standley**

P.O. Box 2797

Shawnee, CO 80161

Phone: (913) 631-7718

Table 1504

# The Collectors'

by Scotsman Auctioneers  
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800-642-4305 - Fax 636-599-1100

Friday, October 17th, 2008 at the Silver Dollar City

## FEATURING Eighty-one Eliasberg

### Gold Dollars

1855-O NGC AU-58  
1857-S NGC AU-55  
1857-C NGC AU-58  
1860-S NGC U-58  
1862 NGC PF-67\*  
Ultra Cameo

### \$2.50 Gold Pieces

1840-O, Large O,  
NGC AU-58  
1842-O, Large O,  
NGC AU-55  
1843-O Small Date  
NGC AU-58  
1847 NGC AU-58  
1848-C NGC AU-58  
1850-C NGC AU-58  
1850-O Breen-1,  
NCS AU Details  
1851 NGC MS-67\*  
1852-C NGC AU-58  
1855 NGC MS-62  
1856-S NGC MS-61  
1859-S NGC AU-58  
1865-S NCS AU Details

1867-S NGC MS-61  
1877-S NCS AU Details  
1925-D NGC MS-64  
1927 NGC MS-63  
1928 NGC MS-63  
1929 NGC MS-64

### \$4 Stella

1880 \$4 Flowering Hair,  
Judd-1657,  
Pollack 1857, R-6  
NGC PF-66

### \$5 Gold Pieces

1808 Normal date,  
Wide 5 D, Breen 4-B,  
NCS AU Details  
1847-C NGC AU-55  
1855-C NGC AU-58  
1857-S NCS AU Details  
1858-C NGC AU-58  
1866-S No Motto,  
NGC VF-25  
1870-S NGC AU-55  
1872-S NCS VF Details  
1874-S NGC VF-25  
1876-S NCS XF Details

# ' Auction 2008

uction Company

MO 63131 [www.scoins.com](http://www.scoins.com)

ax 314-692-0410

llar and Rare Coin Exposition, St. Louis, MO.

RING:

## berg Gold Coins

1879-S NGC AU-58

1881-CC NGC AU-53

1881-S NGC MS-62\*

1883-S NGC XF-45

1883-CC NCS AU Details

1884-CC NGC AU-58

1884-S NGC MS-61

1888-S NCS AU Details

1909-D NGC MS-62

1911-S NGC AU-58

1914-S NGC XF-45

### \$10 Gold Pieces

1842 Lg. Date, NCS XF  
Details

1850 Sm. Date, NGC AU-55

1853 NGC AU-58

1857-S NGC AU-58

1858-S NGC AU-53

1866-S Motto NCS XF  
Details

1866 Motto, NGC AU-55

1869-S NCS F Details

1874-S NGC XF-40

1878-S NGC AU-58

1883 NCS AU Details

1885-S NGC MS-62

1886-S NGC AU-58

1887-S NGC AU-58

1890-CC NCS XF Details

1893-O NGC MS-62

1894-S NGC AU-55

1911-D NGC AU-53

1914-D NGC AM-62

### \$20 Gold Pieces

1850 NGC AU-53

1853 NGC AU-58

1856 NGC AU-53

1862-S NGC AU-50

1872-S NGC AU-55

1874-CC NGC XF-45

1874 NGC AU-58

1877-CC NGC AU-53

1878-CC NGC AU-50

1882-CC NGC VF-30

1882-S NGC AU-58

1889-CC NGC AU-55

1892-S NGC MS-61

1909/8 NGC MS-61

1914-S NGC MS-63

1930-S NGC MS-65



# Francis Scott Key

(1 August 1780 – 11 January 1843)

*By  
Kathy Skelton*

Francis Scott Key (1780 – 1843) was a respected lawyer who lived in Georgetown with his wife Mary and their 11 children.

After the war of 1812 Britain attempted to regulate American shipping and other activities. On 19 August 1814, the British entered Chesapeake Bay, and by the 24<sup>th</sup> they set fire to the White House, where the flames were visible 40 miles away in Baltimore. Baltimore had a population of 40,000 and word reached Mr. Key that a beloved physician, Dr. William Beanes, was held on the British flagship, Tonnant. The townsfolk feared elderly Dr. Beanes would be hanged, and asked Mr. Key and Col. John Skinner to ask for the Dr.'s release. On 7 September they boarded the Tonnant to confer with General Ross and Adm. Alexander Cochrane. The British relented and released the 3 Americans under guard to the HMS Surprise, then onto a sloop to wait out the battle.

The wool flag that was flying over Ft. McHenry cost \$405.90 and was very large - 30' x 42'. The bombing began on the morning of 13 September 1814 and lasted 25 hours (the 1,500 shells looked like fireworks). The next morning, the flag was still there! – Mr. Key started writing on the back of a letter he had in his pocket.



Sailing back to Baltimore he finished his composition. His brother-in-law, Judge J. H. Nickolson, had the poem printed under the name “Defence of Ft. M’Henry”. Later, in October, in Baltimore, an actor sang the poem to the tune of “Anacreon in Heaven” and called it “The Star Spangled Banner”.



Later in life, Francis Scott Key served as attorney for Sam Houston for assaulting another congressman, was appointed district attorney for the District of Columbia from 1833 – 1841. In this position, Mr. Key negotiated several important agreements between the government and the Native Americans. He also became active in the anti-slavery movement. In 1835 Mr. Key prosecuted Richard Lawrence for the unsuccessful attempt to assassinate President Andrew Jackson. Francis Scott Key died at the home of his daughter Elizabeth Howard in Baltimore from pleurisy.



Direct descendants of Mr. Key include geneticist Thomas Hunt Morgan, guitarist Dana Key, and fashion designer Pauline de Rothschild. Mr. Key was a distant cousin and the namesake of F. Scott Fitzgerald (Francis Scott Key Fitzgerald).

In 1931 Herbert Hoover signed a proclamation to adopt “The Star Spangled Banner” as our National Anthem. Mr. Key was inducted into the Songwriter’s Hall of Fame in 1970. In 1963 a BF Class Ballistic Missile Sub (a 425’ S5W reactor propulsion), was named the USS Francis Scott Key (it was decommissioned in 1993, currently moth-balled in Bremerton, WA).





# The Life of Ludwig Von Beethoven

By

*Kathy Skellton*



Ludwig was born in mid December 1770 in Bonn, Germany to Johann & Maria Magdalena. The first son to survive, Johann tried to make Ludwig a child prodigy like Mozart. Unfortunately, Johann was often drunk and would wake Ludwig after midnight to practice until dawn. Little wonder that Ludwig's teachers called him shy & quiet, obstinate, unkempt and untidy. He was good in German, French and Latin, but poor in spelling and grammar, and terrible in math. His formal schooling ended at age 11.

Ludwig was physically clumsy (constantly knocking over the ink-pots). He couldn't dance, he was uncouth, graceless, and never 'fit in'. Mentally he was incapable of realizing the views of others and was paranoid and suspicious. This attitude often led to violent quarrels. At 8 he played his first public concert in Cologne. At 12 he published his first work and began a lifelong friendship with the Wegler and Breuning families. At 13 he began a job as assistant organist in the Electoral Chapel under Emperor Joseph's uncle, Maxamillan Friedrich. He was the violist in the court orchestra and published 3 sonatas.

When Ludwig was 17, he made his first trip to Vienna and his style and playing impressed Mozart, who was to be his teacher. A family emergency called him back to Bonn - his mother was dying. Upon his return to Vienna, Mozart had died. To honor Mozart, Ludwig wrote 2 masses that the church rejected as unfit.

When Ludwig was 22, his father died and he permanently moved to Vienna, where his friend Waldstein persuaded the Elector to grant Ludwig an annuity and wrote to the young man, 'You are going to Vienna in fulfillment of your long





frustrated wishes. The genius of Mozart is mourning and weeping over the death of her pupil. She found a refuge but no occupation with the inexhaustible Haydn, through him she wishes to form a union with another with the help of assiduous labors you shall receive Mozart's spirit from Haydn's hands.'

For 3 years Ludwig studied under Haydn, but was not successful. Haydn couldn't understand Beethoven wanting to know the 'why' as well as the 'how'. Haydn nicknamed Beethoven 'The Great Mogal'. Haydn and Beethoven never quarreled - there was too much mutual respect.

At age 25 Beethoven stopped his lessons and struck out on his own. The Viennese Aristocracy took to him immediately. Prince Esterhazz and Prince Carl Lichowsky gave Beethoven his own rooms in their palaces.



Beethoven was very sensitive, yet arrogant, and met all as his equals or not at all. He was afraid of ridicule and not able to hold his own in a battle of words. He did have a magnetic personality and a forceful nature. His temper and habits were well known. Every morning his coffee had to have exactly 60 grains. He enjoyed trout, an Austrian 12 egg dish (he loved raw eggs as a child), roast veal, macaroni and parmesan cheese, Verona salad. For supper he ate leftovers from dinner with bread and soup. He drank a great deal of water, and at the end of the day, he had his stein of beer and tobacco pipe. He drank very little wine.

In his mid 20's he taught Ferdinand Ries and Carl Czerny. When Ludwig was 26, he had a terrible bout with dysentery that left him weak and having a noticeable hearing loss. He thought it would pass.

The following year he realized the hearing loss was getting worse. With his genius, he wrote his 1<sup>st</sup> Symphony - and named it "Pathetique". (Usually the composers didn't name their pieces - that was left to the editing publishers). (Some patrons would pay the composer to write and dedicate the work to the customer. The Patron had the music rights, usually 6 months, then the work reverted back to the composer, and the composer could do his own arrangements and have the work published).



Beethoven did have his inspiration - in nature. Every summer Ludwig made a trip to the countryside. He had rooms in Modling, Heiligenstadt, Teplitz, etc. He stayed with the Brunswicks in Hungary and/or the Lichnowskys in Selesia.

He always carried note paper to jot down any ideas. Beethoven wrote, "I wander about here with music paper among the hills and dales, and scribble a good deal. No man on earth can love the country as I do." His day started at 5:15

a.m., for 2 hours he would work, then have breakfast, then hurry out doors and walk in the fields and woods until noon, return to his room for 2 hours, then outside again until sunset.

By 1802, when he was 32, he writes to his friend, Dr. Wegeler, “My ears whistle and buzz continually night and day. Heaven knows what will become of me!” He begins to withdraw from society.

Beethoven teaches private lessons and constantly falls in love with his female students. In 1801 he writes ‘Moonlight Sonata’ for 17 year old Giulietta Guicciardi - often believed that she is his “Immortal Beloved”.

Although in love, he never married or fathered any children. Most of the women were above him in station, and his eccentricities and views of reality were more than enough for society ladies. He contemplated suicide and wrote his will (The Heilgestadt Will). He conquered his depression and wrote his 2<sup>nd</sup> Symphony. The following year he wrote ‘Eroica’ for Napoleon, but rededicated it the following year when Napoleon declared himself emperor. Beethoven rededicated Eroica to Prince Lobkowitz.



His creativity is flowing during his mid and late 30’s. At age 40 he wrote Clavierstück in Am (Keyboard in Am - Fur Elise) for Therese Van Malfatti. At age 42 (1812), he met with Goethe in Teplitz and wrote music to Goethe’s poem ‘Egmont’.

Financial woes started to befall Beethoven when he was in his 40’s; The devaluation of the Austrian currency, a 4 year legal battle with his sister-in-law over custody of his nephew, Karl, Prince Kinsky killed in a riding accident, Prince Lobkowitz went bankrupt, and another legal battle with Malzel (inventor of the metronome) over “Battle Symphony” written for Malzel’s panharmonican. His health began to deteriorate. His hearing is almost completely gone and he has a severe bout of jaundice.

<p><b>Premier Precious Metals</b> P.O. Box 28100 Santa Fe, NM 87592-8100 Phone: (505) 989-7680 Table 1405-1501</p>	<p><b>Quad City Coin</b> 2395 Tech Dr. Ste 10 Bettendorf, IA 52722 Phone: (563) 332-9189 Table 703</p>
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Another burst of creativity from age 47-53, gives us his 9<sup>th</sup> symphony, better known as the Choral Symphony. It was first performed on May 17, 1824 by the London Philharmonic and dedicated to the King of Prussia (Beethoven needed the money).



Gradually Ludwig becomes a bit of a recluse. He is in poverty, but not quite destitute. A friend writes, “In the whole of history, there are few things more pathetic than the spectacle of the old lion, his brows wreathed with triumphant laurels and his sad eyes gazing out perplexedly on a world that so inexplicable failed to conform to his own fantastic conception of it.”



When Beethoven was 56, he journeyed to Vienna in mid-winter. He caught a chill and was confined to bed. Left in a weakened state, he took a turn for the worse on March 16, 1827, when the doctors declared him ‘lost’. The old lion held on for several days. His spirit rallied when he said, “Plaudite, amici, comedia finita est.” (You applaud friends, the end of me.) On March 27, 1827, an unexpected thunderstorm came.

A violent clap of thunder roused Beethoven. He raised his clenched right fist to the sky and had an ‘earnest’ expression in his eyes. When his hand fell back, he was dead. The elite Viennese aristocracy followed the coffin to Währing cemetery. Mozart’s Requiem was sung by monks. Franz Schubert was a torch bearer.

In 1845 a monument to Beethoven was erected in Bonn. Many princes, scholars and aristocrats (including Liszt and Queen Victoria) attended the ceremony.

In 1888 Beethoven’s body was exhumed and moved to the central cemetery of Vienna.

In 1889, the Foundation of the Beethoven-House Society purchased the house where he was born (as seen on this rewards card).



### **R & D Enterprises/C.J.S. & T.**

P.O. Box 2147  
Florissant, MO 63032  
Phone: (314) 422-4988  
Table 1204-1205

### **Royalty Coins**

425 East Commerce St.  
San Antonio, TX 78205  
Phone: (210) 225-2431  
Table 1007

# The Coins of Pontius Pilate, The Most Infamous Man in History.

by  
*Chip Vaughn*

Pontius Pilate issued only two different types of coins. The first type was struck in the year 29 AD. The second type was struck in the years 30 and 31 AD. They were small coins made of bronze and were designed by Pontius Pilate himself. The denomination was called a "prutah" (plural =prutot). It probably had a buying power similar to our quarter dollar. One prutah could have been used to buy a small piece of fruit or a small loaf of bread.

As Professor Jean-Philippe Fontanille said "They are not really beautiful, or truly rare, nor are they of very great monetary value. Yet these apparently modest coins carry in their weight an era and an act which would have immense consequence to the history of the world."

These coins can be readily found for sale at coin shows, and on the internet. Lower grade examples usually can be found in the \$25 to \$50 range, while the scarcer varieties and higher grades may cost several hundred dollars. These are surely bargain prices for a coin with such historic significance !



Pontius Pilate is notorious for being the man who ordered the crucifixion of Jesus Christ. Not much is known about his life outside of that. He was a Roman citizen, the Pontii originated from a region called Samnium in central Italy. He would have been considered to be a member of the second class of the Roman elite, the order of the knights. Like all members of the Pontius family, Pilate belonged to this equestrian order. He certainly must have served time in the Roman Army, because he held the title of "Prefect" which is a military title. We know this from a recently discovered limestone block with a carved inscription attributed to Pilate.



The partial inscription reads  
(conjectural letters in brackets):  
[DIS AUGUSTI]S TIBERIEUM [PO]NTIUS PILATUS  
[PRAEF]ECTUS IUDA[EA]E [FECIT D]E[DICAVIT]

The two middle lines read: " Pontius Pilate, Prefect of  
Judaea." The rest of the inscription probably refers to a  
Temple dedicated to the emperor, Tiberius Caesar.

Although Pilate is mentioned many times in the Gospels, and in history texts by Flavius Josephus, Philo of Alexandria, Pliny the Younger, and others, this is the only archaeological find with an inscription mentioning the name "Pontius Pilatus". The Pilate Stone is currently located at the Israel Museum in Jerusalem.

Pilate became the governor of the Roman province of Judea in the year 26 AD. He served as governor for ten years until he was replaced by Marcellus in 36 AD. As governor he would have been responsible for collecting of taxes, overseeing the books, supervising building projects, administering justice (as the province's supreme judge he could only be overruled by Rome), and he would have commanded a small army of 5 cohorts of infantry and 1 regiment of cavalry (approximately 3,000 soldiers).

Pilate's predecessor, Valerius Gratus (15-26 AD), surely would have introduced him to his high priest Joseph Caiaphas (Caiaphas was also a major player in the arrest and trial of Jesus, charging him with the crimes of sedition (treason) and blasphemy before handing him over to the Roman authorities.) Pilate retained Caiaphas as high priest and kept him during his whole tenure (an unusually long time). Although the two men probably hated each other, Pilate had found Caiaphas to be a man that he felt he was able to work with.

Pilate and his wife, Procla arrived at Caesarea (the capitol of the province) in 26 AD. Almost immediately, troubles started. When Pilate brought his army from Caesarea and removed it to winter quarters in Jerusalem, the soldiers carried busts of the emperor that were attached to their military standards (Jewish laws permit no image to be erected in the city of Jerusalem). This act outraged the Jews. Previously prefects, when they entered the city, insured that the troops used standards that had no such images. Whether Pilate did this out of ignorance of Jewish traditions or deliberate provocation toward the populace has long been debated. At first Pilate refused to back down, but after a short time he ordered the offensive standards be removed.

The coins of Pontius Pilate were equally controversial to the Jewish population. Although they did not portray images of the emperor, they did carry symbols of Rome's pagan priests: the simpulum and the lituus. These coins differed from Pilate's predecessors, whose coins complied with the local customs of Judea.



The simpulum

The simpulum appeared on the reverse of the first coin issued by Pilate in year 16 of the rule of Tiberius Caesar (29 AD). The simpulum is a small ladle with a long handle used to make libations during sacrifices. On the coin it is surrounded by an inscription written in Greek: ΤΙΒΕΡΙΟΥ ΚΑΙΣΑΡΟΣ ΛΙΣ (Tiberius Caesar, regnal year 16).



The lituus



The obverse is decorated with three bound ears of barley, with the two outer ears drooping to the sides. It is surrounded by the Greek inscription: IOYΛIA KAICAPOC (Empress Julia) Julia was the mother of Tiberius.

The Lituus appeared on the obverse of his second coin. A lituus is a staff with a curved top end which looks somewhat similar to our letter "P". It was a symbol of the Augur's authority (An Augur was a religious official who foretold events by observing and interpreting signs and omens). On the coin it is surrounded by an inscription written in Greek: TIBEPIOY KAICAPOC (Tiberius Caesar).

The reverse design has a laurel wreath within which are the dates LIZ (regnal year 17 = 30 AD) or LIH (regnal year 18 = 31 AD).



It should be noted that there are many varieties of the above coins. It is not unusual to find misspelled words or retrograde letters. Coins with countermarks, however, are very rare and valuable. There are less than two dozen known to exist. The known countermarks have a palm branch with the Greek letters "C" or "U" or "Cpi".



So why did Pilate issue coins that would have been so provocative ? Some scholars theorize that he was ignorant of the local culture and that he had little interest in learning or understanding Jewish customs. Others say that he was obstinate and mean spirited and did not want to do anything that might please his subjects. A third theory exists that he had some very personal ties to these two symbols (Pilate

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Phone: (800) 788-7451  
Table 807-808

was an augur prior to his governorship) and that he desired to further assimilate the Jews into Roman culture. That's why one side of the coins are similar to previous Judean coins, and the other side with distinctly Roman symbols. Possibly he was thinking "One side for me, one side for them".

We will probably never know of what happened to Pontius Pilate after his tenure as prefect of Judea ended. There are many myths and legends. Some say he resigned in disgrace and committed suicide on his return to Rome, others say that he retired in Italy or France and lived out the remainder of his life with a comfortable pension. The Ethiopian Church thinks that Pilate became a Christian and was martyred. The Coptic Christians of Africa and the Ethiopian Church both have canonized him as a saint together with his wife. The two are commemorated in St. Pilate and Procla Day on June 25th every year. There is also a text supposedly written by Pilate to the Emperor Claudius to report the events of the crucifixion of Christ. "Acta Pilati" (The Acts of Pilate) are referred to in several early church writings; The acts of Peter and Paul, The Writings of Justin the Martyr, The Gospel of Peter, and The Gospel of Nicodemus. The original text is lost and there is quite a debate over whether it was truly written by Pilate. Most Biblical scholars believe it is of later origin. We may never know unless we are lucky enough to find another archeological bonanza. For now, we will just have to be satisfied with the coins. The tiny, lowly, roughly made coins that remind us of one of the most significant events in human history.

References:  
Guide to Biblical Coins, 4th edition. David Hendin Biblical Related Coins.  
James Lovette Coins of Pontius Pilate.  
Fontanille & Gosline Sylloge Nummorum Graecorum (ANS 1969)  
Biblical Archaeology and the Bible.  
<http://formerthings.com/pontius.htm>  
The Pontius Pilate Coinage.  
<http://www.coinsite.com/content/Articles/Pontiuspilate.asp>  
Pontius Pilate, an article by Jona Lendering.  
<http://www.livius.org/pi-pm/pilate/pilate01.htm>

<b>Southwestern Gold, Inc</b> 6909 Menaul Blvd NE Ste F Albuquerque, NM 87110-3645 Phone: (505) 881-3636 Table 1107	<b>Superior Galleries</b> 9478 W. Olympic Blvd. Beverly Hills, CA 90212 Phone: (800) 545-1001 Table 1003
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# 70 Years Ago

## The Founding of the Missouri Numismatic Society in 1938

*Information compiled by  
Jim Moores, MNS Life Member #328*

This year - 2008 - marks the founding of the Missouri Numismatic Society in 1938 - - 70 years ago. The initial meeting of the Society was held on February 15, 1938, at 8:00 P.M. at the Melbourne Hotel on Grand Ave. and Lindell Blvd. in St. Louis, Missouri.

The first news of MNS' founding was reported in the June 1938 issue of The Numismatist. In this issue, a brief account of the first three MNS meetings was reported, as follows:

"The Missouri Numismatic Society was organized February 15. Arthur Kelley was elected president, Eric P. Newman was elected vice-president and secretary, and C. W. Lounsberry was elected treasurer. By-laws and program committees were appointed, H. A. Stanley by-laws chairman and Walter Rauert programs chairman.

The next meeting, March 14, had 55 persons present, including members and guests. John H. Snow gave an address on United States coins, giving a general survey of their history. There were exhibits and an auction. Sam Bushnell was appointed chairman of the exhibition committee and Walter Rauert was placed in charge of auctions. The third meeting was held on April 11. Eric P. Newman gave an address on United States paper currency, giving a history of its use from colonial times to the present. Sam Bushnell displayed frames of the various types of paper currency."



Interestingly enough, The Numismatist initially referred to the MNS as the St. Louis Numismatic Society, which they corrected in subsequent editions of their numismatic journal. This incorrect reference to MNS was in apparent confusion with the St. Louis Numismatic Society which predated the founding of MNS. The St. Louis Numismatic Society was an ongoing organization at the time of MNS' founding - holding monthly meetings on the campus of Washington University in St. Louis.

The minutes of the initial meeting of the MNS were signed by Eric P. Newman as secretary. Important excerpts from these first meeting minutes reveal the following information:

“Pursuant to notices sent out by Art Kelley, a group gathered at the Melbourne Hotel on February 15, 1938, for the purpose of forming a voluntary association for the further promotion of numismatics in St. Louis. On a motion duly made, it was resolved that the name of the association be “Missouri Numismatic Society”, that meetings of the association be held on the second Monday of each Month, and that the dues up to the September meeting be \$1.00.”

The minutes of the second MNS meeting, on March 14, 1938, identify the charter members of the MNS. Important excerpt from the second meeting minutes are as follows:

“Twenty-nine members and twenty-six visitors were present. The meeting adjourned from Room 403 in the Melbourne Hotel to a larger meeting room, the Alexander Room. John Snow gave an interesting talk on U. S. coins. Numbers were drawn from a hat, this number giving the member his charter number. These were as follows:



- |                         |                         |
|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Joe Millner          | 21. Art Thilking        |
| 2. Joseph Rossier       | 22. Walter Rauert       |
| 3. C. N. Smith          | 23. J. S. Stevenson     |
| 4. Eric P. Newman       | 24. Thomas I. McCauley  |
| 5. E. Hangge            | 25. Mrs. Henry S. Young |
| 6. B. G. Johnson        | 26. Charles Hussman     |
| 7. Sam Bushnell         | 27. Oscar Session       |
| 8. Arthur Kelley        | 28. Dr. Paul            |
| 9. Art Rossier          | 29. John H. Snow        |
| 10. E. P. Schaefer      | 30. Dr. O. H. Campbell  |
| 11. Victor H. Frick     | 31. C. W. Lounsberry    |
| 12. William R. Mitchell | 32. Sam B. Davis        |
| 13. H. A. Stanley       | 33. Miss D. M. Foote    |
| 14. Andrew Becker       | 34. John A. Hovance     |
| 15. James E. Thackery   | 35. G. B. Merten        |
| 16. Frank Ribarich      | 36. Louis Friedman      |
| 17. G. A. Johnson       | 37. Floyd C. Samson     |
| 18. Oscar Stein         | 38. Albert C. Becker    |
| 19. Leona Kelley        | 39. Marvin Laird        |
| 20. A. J. Owen          | 40. Erwin Biehl         |

After the assignment of charter membership numbers, the first auction of the Society was held, consisting of the auction of four coins. A 1777 Spanish dollar donated by President Art Kelley brought \$4.25, two five franc pieces donated by Sam Bushnell brought 85 cents and 50 cents, and a large cent donated by John Snow sold for 60 cents.”



# A Missouri Record

continued from the July, 2007 issue

The editor encourages reader assistance in locating, attributing, and documenting the historical significance of numismatic items relating to Missouri. This column provides a place to publish unusual exonomia, thereby preserving such items for future research.

68. Obv. Grant's Farm



Rev. Blank Elongated cent.

Purchased at Grant's Farm, St. Louis MO.



69. Obv. ST. LOUIS CARDINALS / 2006 CHAMPS

Rev. Blank Elongated cent.

70. Obv. ST. LOUIS MO



Rev. Blank Elongated cent.

71. Obv. OUTDOOR WORLD / THE GREAT OUTDOORS /  
PASS IT ON / ST CHARLES MO.

Rev. Blank Elongated cent.



72. Obv. OZARKS' COIN CLUB /  
SPRINGFIELD MO

Rev. Blank Elongated cent.

73. Obv. OZARKS' COIN CLUB / SPRINGFIELD MO /  
MEETS 1ST TUES / DISCOVERY CENTER

Rev. Blank Elongated cent.







Obv. LACEDE CAB COMPANY / ST. LOUIS, MISSOURI

Rev. .COMMEMORATING 40 YEARS OF SERVICE / 1946 - 1986

## Working Rules at the First U.S. Mint

Workmen employed by the first U.S. Mint at Philadelphia were required to sign articles covering working rules. In early 1793, thirty men signed rules which among other things stated that from March 10 thru Sept 10, the working hours were 5 a.m. to 8 a.m.; breakfast 8 a.m. to 9 a.m., when work was resumed until 1 p.m. From 1 to 3 was allowed for dinner and then work until 7 p.m.

From September 10 to March 10, work began at 7 o'clock in the morning with breakfast break from 9 till 10 and dinner from 1 to 2 with work till 7 in the evening.

Another working rule stated "In order to avoid suspicion no workman shall carry about him any of the same coin which at that time is striking in the Mint under penalty of forfeiting all such coin found upon him and likewise all the wages due him and be discharged."

Numismatic Scrapbook Magazine. July 20, 1959

## MNS Commemorative Issues

1958 - MNS 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary

### MNS 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary

*By Paul Leistritz*



In 1958 for the 20<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the MNS club officers decided that special gifts should be given out to the members of the MNS. A special wooden nickel was made.

The obverse contained a picture of an Indian surrounded by:  
**DON'T TAKE WOODEN NICKELS FOR REAL MONEY TURN OVER**

The reverse had the legend:

**MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY / ST. LOUIS, MO. /**

**20<sup>th</sup> ANNIVERSARY 1938 – 1958 MEMBER** *member's number.*

The member's number was black-ink-rubber-stamped on the nickel. The two wooden nickels were placed on a 3x5 card which listed the member's name and membership number. Scotch tape covered the nickels and card. The whole package was wrapped in wax paper. Much of the lettering was damaged when the scotch tape was removed. I believe approximately 500 one-and-a-half-inch in diameter pieces were made. More information is needed on this gift. Even I do not have one in my collection.

Images courtesy of Jim Moores

Reprint from MSN Journal volume 32, July 2007

1963 – MNS 25<sup>th</sup> Anniversary

To commemorate 25 years a Marie Theresia Thaler was counter struck

**The obverse was counter struck:**

**MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY** - An image of the frontiersman from the 1921 Missouri Centennial Half Dollar was included.



**The reverse was counter struck:**

**25TH ANNIVERSARY 1938 - 1963**



## 1988 – MNS 50<sup>th</sup> Anniversary

To commemorate 50 years 500 silver round and 400 gold-plated bronze medals were issued. The round contained one ounce of silver.

### The obverse featured symbols of the club in the center:

- Youth inscribes the first minutes of the MNS on a tablet – honors the French heritage of St. Louis
- Bust of Thomas Jefferson – this image was on the nickel in 1938, the year of the MNS founding: refers to the strong Jeffersonian influence on antebellum
- Missouri government, institutions and cultural Fasces, a bundle of rods around an ax – represents traditional authority, this image was on the dime in 1938



Surrounding the images were the club name and founding date:

- MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY
- FOUNDED FEBRUARY 1938
- ST. LOUIS MO.

### The reverse identified important items:

- FIFTY YEARS OF SERVICE TO THE NUMISMATIC COMMUNITY  
ESTABLISHED 1938
- CONTINUOUS MONTHLY PROGRAMS 1938-1988
- MISSOURI JOURNAL OF NUMISMATICS 1975-1988
- MISSOURI NUMISMATIC LIBRARY 1976-1988
- HOST:  
• CSNS 1971, 1978, 1987  
• ANA 1970, 1979



Raymond Cliffe, Jr designed the medal. The 1989 issue of the Journal contained a portrait of the artist. Mr. Cliffe was born in the Carondelet section of St. Louis in 1923. He attended Cleveland High School and received on B.S. degree in art and social studies from the University of Missouri. Examples of his work can be seen, or at least could be seen in 1989, in murals at Cardinal Glennon Children's Hospital, at Mike Fitzgerald's Funeral Home and at Lindbergh High School.

## 2008 – MNS 70<sup>th</sup> Anniversary

The wooden dollar issued at the annual Festival was used to commemorate 70 years.

**The obverse featured a car that was present in 1938 surrounded by:**

Missouri Numismatic Society  
70 Years 1938-2008



**The reverse referred to the Festival:**

M.N.S

48<sup>th</sup> / Annual / Coin Festival /

St. Louis, MO

August 15, 16, 17 2008



## History of MNS Journal

This issue of the Missouri Journal of Numismatic is the thirty third time this magazine has been given to attendees of the Missouri Numismatic Society's annual Festival. This journal is written by members of the MNS and is supplemented with articles selected by the editor.

Here are some facts behind this publication:

The Journal has had only two editors: Michael Pfefferkorn (1976 – 2001) and Christopher Sutter (2002 - )

The original issue was issued as a gift to attendees of the Festival. It was twelve pages long and contained several of the features that continue with the current issue: articles of interest to the local area ("Early St. Louis Money Systems"), information about the MNS (officers, meeting location and speaker list) and a list of Missouri tokens ("A MISSOURI RECORD").

The first five issues had the same cover: four St. Louis and one Missouri related tokens.

Issues 2 and 3 (1977, 1978) had a convention map and dealer list for the festival.

Issue 4 (1979) was issued without a festival. MNS sponsored the ANA in St. Louis.

Many current MNS members have written articles. Some of their first were:

- Michael G. Pfefferkorn – 1977 – Tony Faust – A St. Louis Legend  
(The 1976 did not contain author attributions. Michael probably wrote those articles).
- Ronald L. Horstman – 1980 – Wanted: Dry Buffalo Bones
- James S. Moores – 1981 – United States Mint Medals
- John A. Bush - 1984 – The Forgotten Revolutionists
- Eric P. Newman – 1991 – An Unlisted St. Louis Counterstamp
- Paul Leistriz – 1992 – Missouri Numismatic Society Gifts
- Terry M. Schaub – 1992 – LaFayette Bar – Cicero, Indiana The Story Behind The Token
- Dave Frank – 1992 – Numismatic Photography
- William M. Leach – 1993 – St. Louis World’s Fair Punch Tags
- David Grant – 1994 – Nation Currency of the National Bank of Commerce in St Louis
- C. Joseph Sutter – 1997 – Russian 5 Kopecks of Catherine the Great
- Jerry L. Morgan – 1997 – The Scotsman’s Tradition Continues As New Customers Fuel Growth
- Russell Vogelsang – 2001 – A Preliminary Catalogue of St. Louis Area Batting Cage Tokens
- Chip Vaughn – 2002 – An Introduction to Identifying Ancient Roman Imperial Coins
- John Woodside Jr. – 2002 – Did You Inherit A Fortune?
- Bob Cochran – 2003 – Missouri’s Confederate Government “Rises Again” – In 1995!
- Craig J. Dickherber – 2004 – Interesting Stories From The Boone County National Bank of Columbia
- Norman Bowers – 2007 – Roll – Bi-Metallic Coins

In 1995 a index to the first 25 years of the Journal was published. The index was prepared by Michael and Sandra Pfefferkorn.

The first dealer ads appeared with the second issue. Joseph’s Coin and Stamp Co. and Midwest Money Co were on the covers.

# Stephen Collins Foster

(4 July 1826 – 13 January 1864)

by  
*Kathy Skelton*



Stephen Collins Foster is commonly called the ‘father of American music’. The 9<sup>th</sup> of 10 children, Stephen Foster detested school and was thought to be poorly educated. After private tutoring, he eventually became an avid reader. He was musically taught by a German immigrant, Henry Kleber.

As a teen, he published his first song, “Open Thy Lattice Love.” When he was 20, Stephen became a bookkeeper for his brother at a steamship firm in Cincinnati, OH. He sold some songs and piano pieces locally; his first big hit was “Oh! Susanna” – a very popular song with the gold rush of 1848/49.

The only trip he ever made to the Deep South was to New Orleans on a delayed honeymoon in 1852. His greatest hits include “Camptown Races”, “Old Folks at Home (Swanee River)” in 1851, “My Old Kentucky Home” in 1853, “Old Dog Tray” in 1853, and “Jeannie with the Light Brown Hair” in 1854, written for his wife, Jane McDowall.

Stephen Foster was very professional, laboring over the smallest details and the right prepositions, including adding or removing a comma from his lyrics. He kept his own books and documented to the penny, his finances and calculated his future possible earnings. He hand wrote his contracts. As his first songs reflect, his ballads and dances were for parlor singers and pianists.

Minstrel songs were referred to as “Ethiopian” songs. His early texts had crude caricatures and terms. His friend, Charles Shears, led the abolitionist movement in Pittsburgh. He later deleted a verse from “Oh! Susannah” when he tried to get white performers not to mock slaves, but to get the audience to have compassion for them. He also tried to reform black-faced minstrels. “Oh! Susannah” was a



## **Tom Reynolds**

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Table 1303

## **Walter Magnus**

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Burleson, TX 76097  
Phone: (817) 447-0421  
Table 506

national hit thanks to the Christy Minstrel singers. However, it was widely pirated and earned tens of thousands of dollars, but Stephen only received \$100.00 from a single firm in Cincinnati. He learned 2 lessons: 1). he had potential to earn a great sum of money, and 2). he needed to protect his artistic property; however, copyright laws were not well enforced in those days.

In 1861 he moved to New York City; his parents were dead, as well as his best friend, Charles Shears. His wife and daughter left him and moved to Pittsburgh. He tried to collaborate with George Cooper for some light hearted songs, “Kissing in the Dark”, “Mr. & Mrs. Brown”, and “Beautiful Dreamer” (“Beautiful Dreamer” was written in 1862, but not published until after Mr. Foster’s death in 1864). His debts were increasing, and he had to go back and write plantation songs like “Old Black Joe”. Mr. Foster did not perform his songs as people usually did. In sheet music, his royalties only made \$15,091.08 during his lifetime.

Stephen Foster died young at the young age of 37, in the charity ward of Bellevue Hospital in New York City, having only 38¢ in his pocket and a scrap of paper with the words “dear friends and gentle hearts”. He had a fever and tried to get out of bed, fell against a washbasin and gouged his head, dying after three days.

Two of his songs are immortalized by our states - Florida has their state song “Old Folks at Home”, and Kentucky has his song, “My Old Kentucky Home” as their state song, and it is sung annually at the Kentucky Derby. “My Old Kentucky Home” was inspired by Foster’s visit to Federal Hill Mansion, the home of his cousins, the Rowans, in Bardstown, Kentucky. It is a real hill in Kentucky. The Kentucky state quarter shows Federal Hill in the background and the state song above the thoroughbred.

Performers like Bob Dylan and Emmylou Harris have recorded his song “Hard Times Come Again No More.” Stephen Foster was inducted into the Songwriters Hall of Fame in 1970.



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Table 1604



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## Ancient Coin Study Group

Since 1980, the Missouri Numismatic Society and the World Coin Club of Missouri have sponsored the informal meetings of the Ancient Coin Study Group (ACSG). The ACSG is dues free and its meetings are open to the public. Information about the ACSG can be found at meetings of either society or on Chip Vaughn's website ([www.vcoins.com/ancient/vaughncoins/store/calendar.asp](http://www.vcoins.com/ancient/vaughncoins/store/calendar.asp)).

Ancient coins can be easily and often inexpensively purchased from coin show dealers or through internet auctions. The ready availability of inexpensive and good quality coins makes this an exciting time for the collector. Members of the ACSG can also aid novice collectors in developing collecting strategies.

Both advanced and novice collectors are also able to share their acquisitions with professional archaeologists and historians in an informal atmosphere. The "show and tell" sessions of our meetings offer the opportunity to identify "mystery coins" brought in by members and guests. Visitors should bring in their most challenging coins for identification and discussion.

The ACSG meets six times per year on the third Thursday of the month at 7:00 p.m. Meetings are usually held on the Washington University campus, but locations vary. Please make sure to check Chip's website for our meeting locations.

### 2008

September 18	David Murrey	Kushan Coinage
November 20	Mike Pfefferkorn	Coins as a Window to the Past

### 2009

January 15	Chip Vaughn	Ptolemaic Coinage
March 19	Rick Raaf	Early Dated Coinage
May 21	Ira Ettinger	Crusader Coinage
July 16	no speaker	Each member is asked to bring a few coins from their collection to share with the group.

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# WORLD COIN CLUB OF MISSOURI

The World Coin Club (W.C.C.) meets the second Sunday of each month (except in April and May) in the meeting room of the Mt. Zion United Methodist Church. Member's bourse begins at 1:15 p.m. followed by a brief business meeting at 2:15, concluding with an educational program, silent auction and bourse.

The church faces Craig School at 1485 Craig Road one mile north of Olive Blvd. Craig Road is also accessible from Page Avenue. Ample parking is available at the rear of the church.

The club address is W.C.C., P.O. Box 410652 St. Louis, MO 63141-0652.

## 2009

January 11	Dan Burleson	Condor Tokens
February 8	Joe Lindell	Remembering Lincoln and Grant
March 8	Mike Pfefferkorn	Quiz
April 19	Mark Hartford	Sea Turtles and Bank Notes
May 17	Russ Weltmer	Measuring Specific Gravity
June 14	Hazel Brandel	Getting Started
July 12	Al Hartmann	A Topic of Numismatic Interest
August 9	All Members	Swap Meet
September 13	Dan Winchester	A Numismatic Topic of Interest
October 11	Jan Pallares	Italian Papal Coins
November 8	Steve Erdmann	Buffalo on the Great Plains
December 13		Christmas Party

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## MISSOURI NUMISMATIC SOCIETY

The Missouri Numismatic Society meets on the fourth Wednesday of each month, except in November and December, at 7:00 p.m. in the Creve Coeur American Legion Memorial Post 397. Doors open at 6:00 p.m.

The address is 934 E. Rue De La Banque, directly behind (north of) Bristol's Restaurant. It is easily accessible by exiting eastbound from I-270 onto Olive Blvd. Visitors should turn left (north) onto New Ballas Rd. The next left should be taken at the end of one short block at the stop sign. At the top of the hill, the Legion Building is visible on the right. Park at the rear of the hall.

Members' bourse precedes the business meeting. A program auction and bourse follow.

For additional information or a membership application, write to: M.N.S., P.O. Box 410652, St. Louis MO 63141-0652 or see our website [missourinumismaticssociety.org](http://missourinumismaticssociety.org).

### 2008

August 27	Dennis Biersack	Thomas Jefferson and the Jefferson Nickel
September 24	Jan Pallares	Coins of the Vatican & Papal States
October 22	Kathy Skelton	Halloween on Coins
November 26	John Bush	Exonumia Part XI
December	Annual Christmas Dinner With Special Entertainment	

### 2009

January 28	Dave Frank	War Bonds
February 25	Joe Lindell	Remembering Lincoln & Grant
March 25	Rob Kravitz	Fractional Currency
April 22	Jerry Rowe	Digging 101
May 27	Mark Hartford	World Bank Notes
June 24	Dennis Biersack	Coins and Collectibles
July 22	Norm Bowers	Euro 2009
August 26	Kathy Skelton	Bach on Coins
September 23	Joel Anderson	Pirates on Coins
October 28	Chip Vaughn	Ancient Coins
November 18	John Bush	Exonumia Part XII

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Michael Sprouse

Numisamatist

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